

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



ناشد الحاج

الملف ملخص قواعد اللغة تضم الأمر والنهي والجمل العادية والأسئلة بنوعيتها وأدوات الربط الثنائية غير محلول

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ← [الصف الثاني عشر](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

شرح قواعد مع تمارين

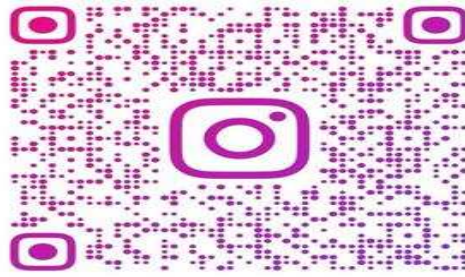
المنهج الكويتية
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الفصل الدراسي الثاني

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

اسم الطالب:

إعداد:
أ. ناشد الحاج



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ملخص الأزمنة

اسم الزمن	الكلمات الدالة	الصيغة	الاستخدام	أمثلة
Present simple مضارع بسيط	always- usually- sometimes- often-every	verb1 أو verb + s-es	للأعمال الاعتيادية المتكررة للحقائق	-He always comes here. -They usually sleep early.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	now-look- listen-still-at present-at the moment	am is +verb+ing are	للأعمال المستمرة أثناء الحديث	-I am drinking coffee now. -Look! Birds are flying. -Listen! The baby is crying.
Present Perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	already-just- never-ever- for-since-yet	have +verb3 has	للأعمال التي انتهت للتو للأعمال التي حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي	-I have travelled to London. -He has just arrived.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	for-since-all whole	have +been-verb-ing has	للأعمال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة	-I have been playing for two hours. -She has been cleaning the room since 8 o'clock.
Past simple ماضي بسيط	yesterday-last- ago-in the past	verb 2	للأعمال التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي	-I met her an hour ago. -He visited us last week.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	while-when-as	was +verb+ing were	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما مستمر والثاني قاطع استمرارية العمل الذي كان مستمرًا	-While we were playing, it started raining. -When I arrived home, my mother was cooking food.
Past perfect ماضي تام	after-before- by the time- when	had + verb3	يستخدم مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر	-I bought a new car after I had sold my old one. -He had learnt French before he went to France.
Future مستقبل	tomorrow- next-soon- in the future	will + verb1	للحديث عن الأعمال المستقبلية	-I will travel next month.

Irregular verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

هنا قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة والتي يجب حفظها لأن معظم القواعد تتطلب تغيير تصريف الفعل, وكذلك نحتاج معرفة تلك التصاريف كي نكتب جملة صحيحة حسب الزمن لأن كل زمن نحتاج له تصريف معين,
- أما في حال لم يكن الفعل من ضمن هذه القائمة فهو يسمى فعل نظامي ويكون التصريف الثاني والثالث من الأفعال النظامية بإضافة:
(ed) للفعل

play -played-played

visit-visited-visited



الأفعال الشاذة

Meaning	Verb	Past	Past participle
يذهب	Go	went	gone
يرى	See	saw	seen
يشرب	Drink	drank	drunk
يأخذ	Take	took	taken
يعطي	Give	gave	given
يأتي	Come	came	come
يقابل	Meet	met	met
يبني	Build	built	built
يرسل	Send	sent	sent
يقضي- يصرف	Spend	spent	spent
يتعلم	Learn	learnt	learnt
يبيع	Sell	sold	sold
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يجد	Find	found	found
يخسر- يفقد	Lose	lost	lost
يحصل	Get	got	got
يفعل	Do	did	done
ينسى	Forget	forgot	forgotten
يزرع- ينمو- يكبر	Grow	grew	grown
يرمي	Throw	threw	thrown
يتكلم	Speak	spoke	spoken
يخبر	Tell	told	told
يقول	Say	said	said
يضرب	Hit	hit	hit
يضع	Put	put	put

يقطع	Cut	cut	cut
يحفظ	Keep	kept	kept
ينام	Sleep	slept	slept
يغادر	Leave	left	left
يدفع	Pay	paid	paid
يحلم	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
يفكر	Think	thought	thought
يعلم	Teach	taught	taught
يجد	Find	found	found
يقرأ	Read	read	read
يملك	Have	had	had
يشترى	Buy	bought	bought
يجعل	Make	made	made
يقف	Stand	stood	stood
يفهم	Understand	understood	understood
يكسر	Break	broke	broken
يسرق	Steal	stole	stolen
يمسك-يصطاد	Catch	caught	caught
يستيقظ	Wake	woke	woken
يقود	Drive	drove	driven
يكتب	Write	wrote	written
يشعر	Feel	felt	felt
يختار	Choose	chose	chosen
يعني-يقصد	Mean	meant	meant
يعرف	Know	knew	known
يطير	Fly	flew	flown
يرسم-يسحب	Draw	drew	drawn
يبدأ	Begin	began	begun
يسبح	Swim	swam	swum
يركض	Run	ran	run

UNIT 7

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

الكلام المنقول (الكلام غير المباشر)

الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص وتحويله من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر وهذا يتطلب اجراء بعض التغييرات في الجملة، وهذه التغييرات تنطبق على جميع حالات الكلام المنقول:

تغييرات ضرورية في الكلام المنقول

Present simple مضارع بسيط فعل مصدر أو فعل مع s-es	Past simple ماضي بسيط فعل تصريف ثاني
Past simple ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)	Past perfect ماضي تام (had+verb 3)
I	he-she
we	they
you	I-we
my	his- her
our	their
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the following day
last night	the night before
today	that day
your	my-our
am	was
is	was
are	were
have	had
has	had
can	could
will	would
shall	should
may	might
must	had to

يوجد خمس حالات أساسية للكلام المنقول ولكل حالة عبارات خاصة نستخدمها عند تحويل الجملة الى الكلام المنقول.

أولاً: الجمل التي تتضمن أمر أو طلب أو نصيحة (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ بفعل مصدر) وهنا نستخدم العبارة المناسبة مثل (he advised me- he ordered me- he asked me) ثم نكتب (to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة ان كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1-Study your lessons well.

- **My teacher advised me to study my lessons.**

2-Take this medicine.

-**The doctor ordered me to take that medicine.**

3-Open the door, please.

-**My father asked me to open the door.**

ثانياً : الجمل التي تتضمن تحذير أن تنبيه (وهي الجمل التي تبدأ ب (Don't – Never) وهنا نستخدم عبارة (he warned me) ثم نحذف (Don't – Never) ونكتب بدلاً منهما (not to) ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة إن كان هناك كلمات يجب تغييرها

1- Don't go out alone.kw

- **My mother warned me not to go out alone.**

2-Never smoke here.

-**He warned me not to smoke there.**

ثالثاً: الجمل العادية(وهي الجمل التي تتضمن فاعل وفعل وتكملة) وهنا نستخدم عبارات مثل (he said- he told me) ثم نكتب كلمة (that) وهنا يجب تغيير زمن الجملة , ومراعاة التغييرات المطلوبة مثل الفاعل وبقية الكلمات التي يجب تغييرها

1-I can speak French well.

He said that he could speak French well.

2-I will travel to London tomorrow.

She said that she would travel to London the following day.

3-We study many subjects at school.

The girls said that they studied many subjects at school.

4-Omar went to the sea yesterday

He told me that Omar had gone to the sea the day before.

5-My mother sold her nice necklace last week

She said that her mother had sold her nice necklace the week before

رابعاً: تحويل الأسئلة من أسئلة مباشرة الى الكلام المنقول:

أولاً- Wh-Questions

وهنا يجب أن نبدأ بعبارات مثل (he asked me- he wanted to know) ثم نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1-إذا كان السؤال يحوي فعل مساعد نضع كلمة الاستفهام الموجودة في السؤال ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد إلى الماضي ونترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو دون تغيير ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة تغيير الكلمات التي يتوجب تغييرها ثم نضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة بدلا من علامة الاستفهام.

2-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (do-does) نحذفهما ونحول الفعل للماضي البسيط.

3-إذا كان السؤال يحوي (did) نحذفها ونحول الفعل للماضي التام.

1-When will you travel?

He asked me when I would travel.

2-Where can you spend your vacation?

She asked me where I could spend my vacation.

3- Where do you live?

She wanted to know where I lived.

4-What does Maha eat every morning?.

He wanted to know what Maha ate every morning.

5-What did you learn from travelling?

My teacher asked me what I had learnt from travelling

ثانياً- Yes- No Questions

1-وهنا نتبع نفس خطوات الحل في الأسئلة التي تحوي كلمة استفهام لكن الاختلاف الوحيد هو أننا نستخدم إما كلمة (if أو whether) بدلا من كلمات الاستفهام

1- will you travel tomorrow?

He asked me if I would travel the following day.

2-Can you speak English well?

She wanted to know if I could speak English well.

3- Do you like to go out with your friends?

She asked me if I liked to go out with my friends.

4-Does Sara study well?

He asked me if Sara studied well.

5- Did you meet Anood yesterday?

My mother wanted to know if I had met Anood the day before.

From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1-Open the door for me, please.

(Reported Speech)

- a- Ahmed asked me to open the door for him.
- b- Ahmed asked me to open the door for him, please.
- c- Ahmed asked me not to open the door for him.

2-Take your medicine regularly.

(Reported Speech)

- a- My mother advised me not to take my medicine regularly.
- b- My mother advised me to take your medicine regularly.
- c- My mother advised me to take my medicine regularly.

3- "Don't drive very fast", said my father.

(Reported Speech)

- a-My father told me not to drive very fast.
- b-My father told me to not drive very fast.
- c-My father told me to drive very fast.

4-Never smoke here.

(Reported Speech)

- a- He warned me not to smoke here.
- b-He warned me not to smoke there.
- c- He warned me that I smoke here.

5 - "I am writing a letter to my friend." Said Omar

(Reported Speech)

- a- Omar said that he is writing a letter to his friend.
- b- Omar said that he was writing a letter to his friend.
- c- Omar said that he has written a letter to his friend.

6 - "we are studying English." said the students

(Reported Speech)

- a- The students said that they study English.
- b- The students said that they are studying English.
- c- The students said that they were studying English.

7 - "I will help you to finish your work." said my brother

(Reported Speech)

- a- My brother told me that he would help me to finish my work.
- b- My brother told me that he will help me to finish my work.
- c- My brother told me that he would help me to finish your work.

8 - " I have finished my work." said my sister

(Reported Speech)

- a- My sister told me that she finished her work.
- b- My sister told me that she had finished her work.
- c- My sister told me that she has finished her work.

9 - " I can carry this heavy box." said Ali (Reported Speech)
a- Ali said that he can carry that heavy box.
b- Ali said that he could carry this heavy box.
c- Ali said that he could carry that heavy box.

10 - " We buy our needs from the supermarket." said my parents (Reported Speech)
a- My parents said that they bought their needs from the supermarket.
b- My parents said that they bought our needs from the supermarket.
c- My parents said that they buy their needs from the supermarket.

11 - " I drink my coffee with cardamom." said Salem (Reported Speech)
a- Salem said that he drank my coffee with cardamom.
b- Salem said that he drank his coffee with cardamom.
c- Salem said that he drinks his coffee with cardamom.

12 - " I played football yesterday." said Fahad (Reported Speech)
a- Fahad said that he had played football yesterday.
b- Fahad said that he has played football the day before.
c- Fahad said that he had played football the day before.

13 - " We left our country last year." said the boys (Reported Speech)
a- The boys said that they had left their country the year before.
b- The boys said that they have left their country the year before.
c- The boys said that they would leave their country the year before.

14- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know where I will spend my summer vacation.
b- He wanted to know where I would spend my summer vacation.
c- He wanted to know where I would spend your summer vacation.

15- "What have you eaten for lunch?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know what I have eaten for lunch.
b- He wanted to know what I ate for lunch.
c- He wanted to know what I had eaten for lunch.

16 – "How many languages can you speak?" (Reported Speech)
a- She wanted to know how many languages I spoke.
b- She wanted to know how many languages I can speak.
c- She wanted to know how many languages I could speak.

17 – "When are you leaving?" (Reported Speech)
a- He wanted to know when I am leaving.
b- He wanted to know when I was leaving.
c- He wanted to know when I will leave.

- 18** – “Where do you spend the weekend?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- She wanted to know where I spent the weekend.
b- She wanted to know where I spend the weekend.
c- She wanted to know where I had spent the weekend.
- 20**– “When does Khalid go shopping?” **(Reported Speech)**
a-He wondered when Khalid had gone shopping.
b- He wondered when Khalid goes shopping.
c- He wondered when Khalid went shopping.
- 20** – “Where did you meet Ali?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- He asked me where I have met Ali.
b- He asked me where I had met Ali.
c- He asked me where I would meet Ali.
- 21** – “Will you leave tomorrow?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- Ahmed asked me if I would leave the next day.
b- Ahmed asked me if he would leave tomorrow.
c-Ahmed asked me if I will leave the next day.
- 22** – “Have you finished your homework?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- He asked me if I finished my homework.
b- He asked me if I have finished my homework.
c- He asked me if I had finished my homework.
- 23** – “Can you help me carry this box?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- He asked me if I can help him carry that box.
b- He asked me if I could help him carry that box.
c- He asked me if I could help him carry this box.
- 24** – “Do you speak English?” **(Reported Speech)**
a- She wanted to know if I speak English.
b- She wanted to know if I had spoken English.
c-She wanted to know if I spoke English.
- 25** – “Did you go shopping yesterday?” **(Reported Speech)**
a-He asked me if I had gone shopping the day before.
b- He asked me if I have gone shopping the day before.
c- He asked me if I had gone shopping the yesterday.
- 26** – “Did the school bell ring?” **(Reported Speech)**
a-We wondered if the school bell ring.
b-We wondered if the school bell had rung.
c-We wondered if the school bell had ring.

UNIT 8

Inversion

Inverted Sentences

(العكس – الجمل المعكوسة)

تختلف الجمل المعكوسة عن ترتيب الجملة العادية فالجملة العادية تبدأ بفاعل ثم الفعل ثم تكلمة ولكن قبل الحديث عن ترتيب الجملة المعكوسة هناك كلمات خاصة بالجملة المعكوسة لا بد من معرفتها قبل كل شيء. وهذه الكلمات يجب أن نضعها في بداية الجملة المطلوب أن نعكسها:

- No sooner.....than.....
- Hardlywhen
- Scarcely.....when
- Not only.....but also.....
- Never
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Little
- So

طريقة عكس الجملة:

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة:

في حال كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد والأفعال المساعدة هي:

(am-is-are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

- نضع في بداية الجملة المراد عكسها الكلمة المناسبة للقاعدة من الجدول أعلاه (ملاحظة: الكلمة تكون موجودة في الجملة نفسها)
- ثم نعكس بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل ونكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

مثال:

1- I have never been astounded like that.

Never have I been astounded like that.

2-I had scarcely left when I ran right into him.

Scarcely had I left when I ran right into him.

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-The sun was so bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

(Begin with: So)

a- So the sun was bright that we had to wear sunglasses.

b- So bright the sun was that we had to wear sunglasses.

c- So bright was the sun that we had to wear sunglasses.

2-I have never seen such a sight.

(Inverted sentences)

a-Never had I see such a sight.

b-Never I have seen such a sight.

c-Never have I seen such a sight.

3-As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces.

(Begin with No sooner)

a-No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

b-No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.

c-No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

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4- We seldom get such an opportunity.

(Inversion)

a- Seldom we get such an opportunity.

b- Seldom do we get such an opportunity.

c- Seldom did we get such an opportunity.

5-He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends.

(Begin with rarely)

a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.

b-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.

c-Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.

6-I scarcely visited such an amazing place.

(Inversion)

a- Scarcely did I visit such an amazing place.

b- Scarcely did I visited such an amazing place.

c- Scarcely had I visit such an amazing place.

7-She scarcely understood the problem.

(Inversion)


a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.

b-Scarcely did she understand the problem.

c-Scarcely did she understood the problem.

Comparative and contrastive connectors:

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	Whereas بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	In comparison with بالمقارنة مع 	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة ملاحظة: الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	Instead of بدلاً من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل (ing) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	But لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	However على أي حال	-غالباً ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	On the other hand من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

UNIT 9

Causative verbs

الأفعال المسببة

1-	مضارع بسيط	have أو has	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل
2-	ماضي بسيط	had	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل
3-	مضارع مستمر	am أو is أو are	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل
4-	مستقبل	will have	تصريف ثالث + مفعول به + فاعل

Examples

- 1- He had his hair cut.
- 2- They will have their flat painted next week
- 3- He is having his car repaired now.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1- I had the software on mt computer.
a- installing b- were installed c- installed d- install
- 2- We have the house every week.
a- are cleaning b- cleaning c- clean d- cleaned
- 3- She has her hair..... at the beauty salon.
a- cut b- had cut c- cutting d- is cut
- 4- She will have the report by tomorrow.
a- will finish b- finished c- finishing d- had finished
- 5- I my car washed yesterday.
a- have b- would have c- had d- having

B-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

- 1- They will service my car next week. (Causative verbs)
a- I will having my car serviced next week.
b- I will had my car serviced next week.
c- I will have my car serviced next week.
- 2- The lawyer signed the documents for us. (Causative verbs)
a- We had the documents signed.
b- We have the documents signed.
c- We are having the documents signed.

UNIT 10

Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر

Past Perfect Simple

الماضي التام البسيط

Key words الكلمات الدالة	Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
-after -before -by the time -when -because	had + verb 3 تصريف ثالث	- غالبا ما يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملا في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر , فالعمل الذي حدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط

Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Form الصيغة	Use الاستخدام
had + been + verb + ing	- يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للحديث عن أعمال كانت مستمرة في الماضي - للحديث عن أعمال كانت متكررة في الماضي

1-For much of her walk, Fiona **had been fighting** strong winds and rough ice.

2-Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1- She the piano for hours before the concert.

- a- practising b- will practise c- had been practicing d- practise

2- We for miles when we finally found a place to rest.

- a- walk b- had been walking c- are walking d- walking

3- They the project for a long time before they came to a decision.

- a- had been discussing b- discuss c- discussing d- will discuss

4- He for so long that he was completely exhausted by the end.

- a- running b- had been running c- are running d- would run

5- I all afternoon when my friends arrived.

- a- will be cooking b- has cooked c- I had been cooking d- cook

6- She her homework before dinner.

- a- had finished b- finish c- have finished d- finishing

7- She the report before the deadline

- a- is writhing b- had written c- writes d- writing

B – From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- She (**wait**) at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining. (**Correct the verb**)

- a- She will be waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.
b- She have been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.
c- She had been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.

2- The team (**train**) hard for the competition before it was canceled. (**Correct the verb**)

- a- The team had been training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.
b- The team is training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.
c- The team would train for the competition before it was cancelled.

3- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film (**start**). (**Correct the verb**)

- a- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film have started
b- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
c- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film has started.

Phrasal Verbs with “ come ”

الأفعال المركبة

1-	come out	يظهر
2-	come across	يلتقي بالصدفة
3-	come over	يزور
4-	come round	يستعيد وعيه
5-	come up	- يُذكرُ في نقاشٍ -يظهرُ فجأةً
6-	come down	ينخفض-ينزل
7-	come away with	يخرُجُ بانطباع
8-	come to an end	يصلُ لنتيجة
9-	come up against	يواجه صعوبات
10-	come forward	يتقدم-يتطوع
11-	come in handy	يستفيد
12-	come away	ينعزل
13-	come after	يتبع -يلاحق

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1-Many problems while we were implementing the project.

a- came forward b- came away c- came down d-came out

2-I will when I have time.

a- come forward b- come over c- come down d-come round

3-The doctor says the patient will soon.

a- come forward b- come away c- come down d-come round

4-Many people to join the campaign for cleaning the beach.

a- come forward b- come away c- come down d-come up

UNIT 11

Passive voice المبني للمجهول

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم ويكون التركيز على الفعل أو العمل الذي حدث ولكي نحول الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول يجب :

1- معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل الموجود في الجملة.

2- حفظ تصاريف الأفعال

ملاحظة:

لدينا سبع حالات للمبني للمجهول لكن في جميع هذه الحالات يجب وضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة وتحويل الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث



أولاً: المضارع البسيط (فعل مصدر أو s – es) present Simple

Object + is + verb 3
are

1-He eats an apple every morning.

- **An apple is eaten every morning.**

2-They write reports weekly.

-**Reports are written weekly.**

ثانياً: الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثاني) past Simple

object + was + verb3
were

1-He visited the pyramids last month.

- **The pyramids were visited last month.**

2-They bought a new car last month.

-**A new car was bought last month.**

The passive with Modal Verbs

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل نفسه ثم نضيف (be) ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may – might- have to- has to – had to)

Object + Modal Verb + be + verb 3

1-You must clean the room.

- **The room must be cleaned.**

2-She will send the report soon.

-**The report will be sent soon.**

3-He has to bring all the tools.

-**All the tools have to be brought.**

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

1-She cleans the house every day.

(Change into passive)

a- The house has been cleaned every day.

b-The house is cleaned every day.

c- The house was cleaned every day.

2-They write three reports weekly.

(Change into passive)

a- Three reports are written weekly.

b- Three reports were written weekly.

c- Three reports are writing weekly.

3-They painted the walls a week ago.

(Change into passive)

a- The walls have painted a week ago.

b- The walls are painted a week ago.

c-The walls were painted a week ago.

4-They built that house in 1990.

(Change into passive)

a- The house is built in 1990.

b-The house was built in 1990.

c- The house was being built in 1990.

5-The manager is reviewing the documents.

(Change into passive)

a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.

b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.

c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.

6-The guests are eating the food at the moment. (Change into passive)
a- The food are being eaten at the moment.
b- The food was being eaten at the moment.
c- The food is being eaten at the moment.

7-She was cleaning the carpets when we entered the house. (Change into passive)
a-The carpets have been cleaned when we entered the house.
b-The carpets were cleaned when we entered the house.
c-The carpets were being cleaned when we entered the house.

8-They have fulfilled the aims of the project. (Change into passive)
a-The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
b-The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
c-The aims of the project were fulfilled.

9-The government has built many schools in recent years. (Change into passive)
a-Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
b-Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
c-Many schools are built by the government in recent years.

10-I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)
a-My ideas are presented at the conference tonight.
b-My ideas will be presented at the conference tonight.
c-My ideas were presented at the conference tonight.

11-They must clean all the rooms. (Passive)
a-All the rooms must be cleaned.
b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
c-All the rooms were cleaned.

12-The government should reward astronauts. (Passive)
a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
b-Astronauts should be rewarded.
c-Astronauts should been rewarded.

13-We have to find a proper solution to this problem. (Passive)
a- A proper solution has been to find to this problem.
b- A proper solution have to be found to this problem.
c- A proper solution has to be found to this problem.

UNIT 12

Relative clauses and verbs ending in -ing جمل الوصل والأفعال التي تنتهي ب ing

بدلاً من استخدام عدة جمل قصيرة يمكن إضافة معلومات إضافية للجمل الموجودة كما يلي:

1-Relative clauses جمل الوصل	She should beat adults in memory games which involved numbers. -He is now a PhD student in India where he is doing high level research.
2-Verbs ending in – ing الأفعال المنتهية ب ing	- She should beat adults in memory games involving numbers. - He is now a PhD student in India doing high level research.

Comparison of scale: as...as

المقارنة والتشبيه

تستخدم صيغة as ----- as عند مقارنة شيئين متساويين أو متشابهين بطريقة ما، وعادة تأتي بينهما صفة

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1- He is **as tall as** his father now.

From a ,b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- We spend a wonderful night..... our favourite movie.

a- watches b- watching c- watched d- are watching

2- Messi got the first prize,three goals in the final match.

a- scored b- scores c- had scored d- scoring

3-It's not as good.....it used to be.

a-as b- but c- and d- as

4-The movie was exciting as I expected.

a-so b- as c- and d- but

5-The weather is asas ice today.

a-the coldest b- coldest c- cold d- colder

6- The day I got the prize is unforgettable.

a- when b- who c- where d- which

7- The device, broke down last week, is working again now.

a- where b- which c- when d- who

8- The manis standing over there is my uncle.

a- which b- where c- whose d- who

9- Let's meet at the restaurant we had our lunch last Friday.

a-where b- whom c-which d- why

Prepositions

حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع التوقيت (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن اذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night
in	-the morning -the afternoon -the evening -summer-winter -spring-autumn
interested	in
keen insist	on
good--bad	at
angry provide	with
take part	in
thank you wait famous responsible the reason	for
different	from
arrive	at
fond the cause afraid tired take care	of
belong	to
depend rely	on

Note: He travelled **throughout** Kuwait.

Unless

Unless هي أداة شرطية بمعنى (إلا إذا) أو (ما لم) وتستخدم للربط بين جملتين الثانية هي شرط للأولى أو العكس

Examples:

- 1- She won't pass the exam unless she studies harder.
- 2- Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.
- 3- I can't help you unless you tell me what's wrong.
- 4- You won't get better unless you take your medicine.

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right word:

- 1- I won't be able to attend the meetingI finish my report first.
a-although b- if c- unless d-when
- 2- I won't go for a walkit stops raining.
a-unless b- because c- while d-when
- 3-you show your ID, you can't enter the building.
a-Either b- Unless c. Neither d-If

From a, b, c and d choose the right answer as required:

- 1- If he doesn't study hard, he won't pass the test. **(Join using: unless)**
a- He won't pass the test, unless he doesn't study hard,
b- Unless he studies hard, he won't pass the test.
c- Unless he studies hard, he will pass the test.
- 2- We won't leave the house if it doesn't stop raining. **(Join using: unless)**
a- We won't leave the house unless it doesn't stop raining.
b- Unless we will leave the house, it doesn't stop raining.
c- We won't leave the house unless it stops raining.

